

**APPENDIX A**

**MARKED UP VERSION OF AMENDED SPECIFICATION:**

Column 1, beginning at line 36, 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph:

Numerous standards exist for the implementation of cellular telephone communications. These standards include the advanced mobile phone system (AMPS), Global System for Mobile [communication] Communication (GSM), and Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA). The spread spectrum modulation technique of CDMA has significant advantages over other modulation techniques for multiple access communication systems. For example, the use of CDMA results in a much higher spectral efficiency than can be achieved using other multiple access schemes.

Column 2, beginning at line 53, 7<sup>th</sup> paragraph:

The network call manager further includes a telephone line switch matrix, coupled to the telephone network interface, for providing an information signal received from an active member user over a selected telephone line to the remaining non-active member users. A network manager controller identifies the active member user on the basis of push-to-talk (PTT) request signals received from the member users' telephones over the plurality of telephone lines. The active member user may be identified as, for example, the member user from which a PTT request signal is first received after the previously active member user has relinquished speaking privileges. Alternately, the active member user may be chosen by using predefined user priority criteria to evaluate all PTT request signals queued by the network call manager.

Column 4, beginning at line 28, 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph:

Telephone calls are routed by the cell-site base stations 56 and 58 between the CDMA mobiles 22 and 24 and a CDMA mobile switching center (MSC) 60, which will typically be located within a mobile telephone switching office (not shown). The primary purpose of the MSC 60 is to provide voice path connections between the CDMA mobiles 22 and 24 and the PSTN 10. To this end the MSC 60 performs functions such as[, rating] routing data between [a] MSC modems 62 and CDMA mobiles 22 and 24 by way of the appropriate CDMA base station 56 or 58. The MSC 60 also performs other tasks, including paging of a CDMA mobile when a call is received from the PSTN

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10 and switching calls to available PSTN lines via a plurality of T1 channels 64. A set of MSC modems 62 serves to convert the digital information signals received from the CDMA mobiles 22 and 24 to analog signals suitable for transmission over the PSTN 10, and likewise converts analog signals from the PSTN 10 to digital signals subsequently provided to the CDMA mobiles 22 and 24.

Column 4, beginning at line 47, 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph:

The AMPS cellular communication system 18 also includes a number of cells, two of which are identified in FIG. 1 as including cell-site base stations 70 and 72. Each cell may be partitioned into a number of sectors, where communication with AMPS mobiles 28 and 30 within a given sector is handled by a cell-site transceiver providing radio coverage over the sector. Telephone calls are routed by the cell-site base stations 70 and 72 between the AMPS mobiles 28 and 30 and an AMPS mobile switching center (MSC) 76, which is coupled to the PSTN 10 via a plurality of T1 channels 80.

Column 11, beginning at line 22, 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph:

After a new active member user has been identified by the PTT controller 504 on the basis of the received PTT tone requests, the PTT controller 504 configures a multicast switch 510 to accept the reverse link voice or data information exclusively from the T1 channel 44 associated with the currently active member user. That is, the reverse link information from each of the other T1 channels, each of which has been assigned to one of the remaining (i.e., non-active) member users, is not multicast by the multicast switch [110] 510. The PTT controller 504 also configures the multicast switch [504] 510 to provide the reverse link information accepted from the newly identified active member user to the T1 channels associated with each non-active member user. Because PTT tone requests are transmitted only on the reverse links of non-active member users, such PTT tone requests advantageously do not interfere with the receipt of reverse link information from the active member user.

Column 12, beginning at line 1, 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph:

Referring to FIG. 7, a block diagram is shown of a land line PTT telephone having transmit and receive sections 540 and 542 designed for communication using analog tones. During PTT operation, an input switch 548 is nominally set to pole 550 by PTT processor 552 so as to couple voice information from an input microphone

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554 to the PSTN. However, when PTT switch 560 is engaged by the associated member user, the PTT processor 552 sets switch 548 to pole 562 and enables a tone generator 566. [The] This allows the PTT tone requests generated by the tone generator 566 to be transmitted via the PSTN to the network call manager 450.